Five Year Plan investment programme in the state sector, the board strategy agreed upon emphasizes private sector investment in the National capital Region, by adopting a tax-cum-subsidy approach, rather than relying on debt finance

Scheme of water supply of urban towns

6169. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has recently launched the new Centrally sponsored scheme of urban water supply in towns;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the views of the State Governments would also be sought for the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. the Government has recently launched a new Centrally sponsored scheme of urban water supply for towns having population less than 20,000. Considering the water scarcity, neglect of small towns and the narrow revenue base of the Urban Municipal Authorities/ Boards, the scheme will be funded by the Centre and State Government in the ratio of 50-50. Salient features of the scheme is given in the guidelines attached as Statement. (*See* below)

(c) and (d) During June, 1992 while initiating the AUWSP, a meeting was convened inviting the State Governments representatives to submit their suggestions/views for the implementation of the scheme. On the basis of the suggestions/views offered by the representatives of the State Governments, guidelines for the preparation of the water supply project were prepared and after approval, was circulated to all the State Goversments.

Statement

Centrally sponsored accelerated Urban Water supply Programme for towns below 20,000 Population (1991) Census

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS:

1. PHYSICAL:

1. Priority to be given to number of towns upto 20,000 population (1991 census) in the state:

2. Total population (1991 census) of these towns;

3. Priority to be given to the states with specific problem of occurrence of the following;

(i) Excess Salinity;

(ii) Excess Fluorides;

(iii) Excess Iron content;

(iv) Guinea Worms;

4. Priority to be given to the towns where :

(i) Source of water is more than 5 kms. away or water table is more than 50 Mts. deep;

(ii) Source of water is more than 3 kms. and less than 5 kms. away or water table is between 25—50 Mts. deep.

(iii) Source of water is less than 3 kms. away or water table is less than 25 mts. deep.

5. Following norms may be adopted;

(i) Per capita supply of water;

(a) 70 lpcd (maximum) where house connections are provided;

(b) 40 lpcd where spot sources/ stand posts are provided;

(ii) Population range

	Type of service be provided	
	House Connection	Public Stand Post/Spot source
(a) Less than 10,000	60%	40%
(b) 10,000 to 20,000	70%	30%

(iii) One spot source to be provided for 100 to 150 persons or 20 to 30 house-holds. This may be relaxed to, upto 400 persons per spot source in the case of areas predominantly habitated by SC/ST population.

(iv) While selecting a source of water, as far as possible the following priority should be given;

(a) Ground Water Source;

(b) Combined Water Source;

(c) Surface Water Source

(v) The water source selected should be at least 95 per cent reliable throughout the design period and should be supported with adequate data from the concerned department viz.: C.G.W.B., State Ground Water Board, irrigation Department;

(vi) Proposed project should be for providing water supply for domestic purposes.

6. Preference should be given to the Reorganisation/Rehabilitation Schemes than New schemes.

II. FINANCIAL :

1. Criteria that would be applied to determine the quantum of assistance for each eligible State under the schemes have already been highlighted under II(D) of the EFC Memo.

2. Matching share to be provided by the State Governments. Funding of scheme would be on 50:50 basis between Centre and State as already indicated in para II(E).

3. Minimum 5 per cent contribution of the cost of the scheme should be made by the Local Bodies.

4. Cost of O&M should be borne by the Local Body/State Govt./beneficiaries;

5. No cost escalation due to time over-run should be permitted at any stage, once the project is approved and funding is finalised by the Government of India.

Master Plan for Delhi

6170.SHRI P. UPENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official committee has suggested a separate Master Plan for Delhi to improve its drainage system;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to act upon the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per enclosed Statement. (See below)

(c) The recommendations of the Committee fall within the competence of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to consider and implement.

Statement

The committee has made the following broad recommandation for improving the drainage system of the important capital city in order to avoid recurrance of such drainage problem:—

1. Planning of the Drainage System should be taken up at appropriate time and well before